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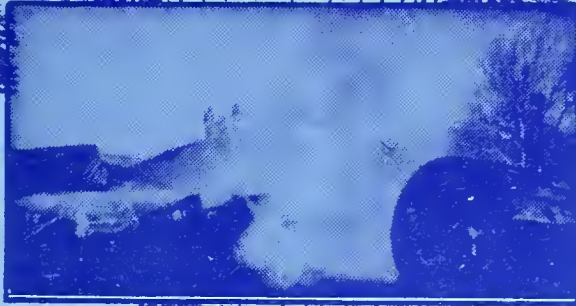
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ANNUAL REPORT 1977 - 1978



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
STATE COUNCIL of CIVIL DEFENSE

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1977-1978

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMMENTS (Lt. Gov. Kline)	2
INTRODUCTION (Col. O.K. Henderson)	3
"THE WAY IT WAS - 1977-1978"	4
SCCD ORGANIZATION	6
OPERATIONS	8
PLANS	15
TRAINING	17
ADMINISTRATIVE	21
SUMMARY	28

COMMENTS...

Lieutenant Governor

ERNEST P. KLINE

Chairman,

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Eight years ago, when I became Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Council of Civil Defense, civil defense was generally regarded as the agency that would protect us against nuclear attack. Too many members of the public regarded us as "block wardens" wearing white helmets, arm bands and busily blowing whistles.

But over those eight years, civil defense has come to mean the government's response to the needs of our people during both man-made and natural disasters.

We have responded to floods, tornadoes, winter storms, energy shortages, spills of hazardous materials and other disasters that threaten the lives and property within this Commonwealth.

We were on the job during Agnes and Eloise, Johnstown and other lesser disasters and we'll be on the job when the need next arises.

The possibility of nuclear attack has not been ignored but we are not limiting ourselves to this type of disaster as in days past. We are prepared to respond to all types of disasters.

By themselves, neither the federal or state preparedness agencies can meet the needs of our people. It takes the complete and whole-hearted support and total involvement of county and local civil defense agencies to achieve a successful civil defense mission.

It is frequently discouraging to be a county civil defense director. The hours are long and the pay is low and sometimes non-existent. The support of elected officials is often less than satisfactory.

Hopefully, through the joint efforts of the federal and state preparedness agencies and the county civil defense directors, public recognition of the efforts of the civil defense community will be attained and support of public officials will follow.

At a time when California's Proposition 13 referendum has high taxes on most people's minds, it might be well to point out that the citizens of Pennsylvania receive a better return on their tax dollars from civil defense than from almost any other program.

It is time that the civil defense community lets the general public know the fiscal facts as they relate to our operations.

The road ahead for us may not be an easy one, but we have come a long way during the last eight years of my own participation in the program.

INTRODUCTION...

ORAN K. HENDERSON

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE

This is the first Agency Annual Report to be published in the 27-year history of the State Council of Civil Defense. Permit me to preface my following observations by saying that I am extremely proud of the accomplishments of the State Council staff. 1977-78 was a demanding period requiring an extraordinary amount of dedication and imagination from all staff sections.

During the period of this report, the State Council staff has been involved in six significant disasters in which full or partial mobilization of the Emergency Operations Center was required. The Commonwealth's ability to act in an orderly and coordinated manner was well demonstrated and the response team concept exceeded our expectations as an effective state resource management tool.

The 1977-78 operations taxed our plans and operational capability bringing clearly to light areas that were weak or out of sync with the over-all system. These lessons learned were incorporated in the updating of our programs and standard operating procedures with the continuing objective of improving the state's preparedness and response capability.

From this Annual Report, you may draw from our accomplishments that all is well with Commonwealth community disaster preparedness. While this agency and civil defense in general have never before achieved such a professional posture of readiness, there continues to be serious deficiencies in the system. They are outside of our immediate control as an agency but nonetheless, affect us in two vital areas - our effectiveness and efficiency.

I feel it is important to identify these areas and, in doing so, jointly strive toward rectification.

In general terms, the following represent serious problems in the state-wide civil defense program:

- Lack of an integrated Commonwealth communications system
- Low priority afforded disaster preparedness by state and local government officials
- Budget restraints which permit only for the matching of federal funding support for federal programs and do not allow any initiatives for needs peculiar to the state.
- Public apathy towards preparedness measures
- Absence of survival education in the curriculum of our public schools
- The principal civil defense operating forces are composed of volunteers. However, due to economic considerations, volunteerism is fading from the American scene.
- Federal reorganization initiatives introduced by the President towards the end of this reporting period are causing uncertainties and a hiatus in program development.

"THE WAY IT WAS... ...1977 - 1978"

Less than three weeks into the 1977-78 fiscal year, southwestern Pennsylvania was ravaged by severe flash flooding that caused more than \$350,000,000 in damage and killed 77 residents. An additional nine persons were still declared "missing" one year later when this report was prepared.

Historically, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration has identified the 1972 flooding after Tropical Storm Agnes as the greatest national disaster with \$1,500,000,000 in damage (mostly in northeast and central Pennsylvania). The July 20, 1977 flood has been ranked number two by the federal government, giving the Commonwealth a unique and tragic place in national disaster annals.

As much as 11 inches of rain fell in parts of Cambria, Westmoreland, Indiana, Clearfield, Blair, Somerset, Bedford and Jefferson Counties in less than eight hours. Mother Nature struck at 1 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, July 20, while these Southern Allegheny Mountain communities slept.

There was no warning of the catastrophe as the extraordinarily heavy rain fell into the funnel-like hills cascading down the mountain sides, gathering debris and force along its growing path of destruction. Many affected communities are nestled on the narrow valley floors most without county or local siren systems to warn residents of the rapidly developing disaster.

A ten-foot wall of water raced into towns in the dark morning hours destroying and killing with a force that will be memorialized with the 1889 and 1936 disasters.

The largest community, Johnstown, in Cambria County, was under 12 feet of water with utility and communications services disrupted.

Monitoring the limited details available, the State Council of Civil Defense Emergency Operations Center was activated by the Lt. Governor at 5:45 a.m. on July 20. Those state resources immediately available were dispatched to the disaster area. State Police and Air National Guard helicopters provided early aid with aerial reconnaissance. More than 250 people were rescued from the raging waters by the military airmen.

When the full extent of the crisis became apparent, the State Response Teams were called to the Harrisburg, Central and Western Emergency Operations Centers and a flow of State agency property and staffs into the flood-affected areas began.

Several thousand state personnel from clerks to doctors to engineers and hundreds of tons of equipment ranging from brooms to 10-ton bulldozers converged on the eight-county area from all corners of the Commonwealth.

Operating from the 876th National Guard Armory in suburban Johnstown, the State Council established a satellite

Emergency Operations Center. Director Henderson was tasked by the Governor to coordinate and direct the state's recovery activities from this field location. This was done as a joint effort with the Federal Coordinating Officer and his Disaster Assistance personnel.

Flooding is the most frequent and destructive natural disaster that plagues Pennsylvania. In the past 10 years, major flooding occurred in 1971, 1972, 1975, 1976, and the July Flood of 1977. All presented a serious challenge to the state's response and recovery capabilities and all required significant federal assistance.

From these historical lessons learned, state government's response to the July flood was timely, effective and coordinated. Most immediate response and recovery programs were in-place in the flood-affected areas in record time operating through the "one-stop disaster assistance center" concept. The best way to describe the federal/state role in the flood-recovery effort is that of a team approach that not only worked, but worked well. This is not to imply that problems did not occur. In the administration of such a vast and complex recovery system, problems were encountered, but they were addressed and resolved with commendable dispatch.

The winter of 1977-78 brought with it record overall snow accumulation in many municipalities in central and eastern Pennsylvania. Two major storms struck only two weeks apart in late January and early February.

Beginning early in the afternoon on January 19, 1978, the first major snowstorm resulted in an extremely expensive inconvenience for the public and private sector depleting local snow

removal budgets. Advance traveler's advisories and the fact that the brunt of the storm hit after the afternoon rush hour minimized the threat to lives and property.

The February 6, 1978 major snowstorm was a different matter entirely. High winds and drifting snow stranded hundreds of motorists on interstate systems across the central and south-eastern part of the state requiring prompt action by numerous county civil defense offices. Snowmobile and four-wheel drive clubs working with the county staffs performed rescue missions throughout the night evacuating individuals when necessary to Red Cross mass care shelters. The Governor, through a Proclamation of Extreme Emergency, supported this effort with select state National Guard units who, in addition to conducting search and rescue missions, also transported many emergency service personnel unable to travel to and from hospitals and other necessary emergency facilities.

This second major snowfall came at a time when virtually all snow removal budgets, including the State's, were depleted. The Governor authorized that \$1,000,000 under the recently approved Act 57 be made available to reimburse those qualifying local governments for this unexpected cost. The State Council of Civil Defense was charged with the administration of this new program which was implemented through a complex formula with the Department of Transportation.

ORGANIZATION

As set forth in the Act of March 19, 1951, Pamphlet Laws 28, as amended, the State Council of Civil Defense is an administrative body of 14 members.

Under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, the Council has the "power and duties" to prepare a comprehensive plan and program for the civil defense of this Commonwealth. Administrative rather than advisory, the Council establishes the policies and procedures for the implementation of this plan.

The implementation is carried out by a complement of 65 Civil Service employees under the supervision of the State Director of Civil Defense. This staff is organized into four sections and three area headquarters. The four sections are: (1) Operations, (2) Plans, (3) Training, and (4) Administrative. Although small by state agency standards the staff represents a commitment by the Council and state government to the development and administration for effective and efficient emergency preparedness posture in Pennsylvania.

The headquarters staff works out of the State Emergency Operations Center located in the Transportation and Safety Building in Harrisburg. From this underground protected location, the State Council maintains a communications system with federal and county governments for the receipt and transmission of weather and/or enemy attack warnings, for emergency broadcasts and for direction and control.

The State Council also maintains

a warehousing center at Fort Indiantown Gap where approximately \$6,500,000 in medical supplies and engineering equipment is stored for emergency use.

The State Council operates three area offices within the state, each with specific geographic responsibilities. Each area operation is supervised by a director and staffed to provide the necessary close coordination between the state and county as well as local emergency service organizations.

Through this area operation system, the State Council has developed a close liaison with local government as well as to provide on-site program guidance and operational assistance to the county and local civil defense organizations.

Each area office has developed a "State Response Team" capability identical to the headquarters plan. This "team" of trained state agency representatives provides eastern, central and western Pennsylvania with a level of state government emergency support decentralized from Harrisburg while retaining the necessary inter-agency control and coordination within the counties.

Each area Emergency Operations Center is located in specifically designed, protected underground facilities similar to the Harrisburg Emergency Operations Center, but on a somewhat smaller scale. Each area office is linked to the headquarters operation and their respective counties by teletype and the various radio systems which provide emergency civil defense communications capability.

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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LT. GOVERNOR

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HEALTH

SECRETARY
COM. AFFAIRS

ADJUTANT
GENERAL

AUDITOR
GENERAL

PRES. PRO TEM
SENATE

SPEAKER of the
HOUSE

MINORITY
LEADER
SENATE

MINORITY
LEADER
HOUSE of Rep.

APPOINTED

COMMISSIONER
State POLICE

SECRETARY
ENVIRONMENTAL
RESOURCES

SECRETARY
TRANSPORTATION

SECRETARY
Public WELFARE

OPERATIONS

The State Council of Civil Defense engages in two distinct operational missions: disaster assistance and recovery, as well as disaster preparedness and emergency response.

—Response Team—

Through the State Council's Operations Section, all state resources are coordinated in emergency operational response to disaster. This control is achieved using a "State Response Team" concept with each "team member" being the official representative of the departmental secretary or agency director on the Emergency Operations Center staff. The agency "Response Team" members are trained in emergency programs and procedures and are authorized to commit and direct the total resources of their respective agencies.

The "Response Team" members represent the following departments and agencies of state government: Agriculture, Community Affairs, Environmental Resources, Game Commission, General Services, Health, Military Affairs, Public Welfare, State Police, Transportation, Public Utility Commission, Insurance, Education, Labor and Industry, Commerce and the Governor's Energy Council.

During fiscal year 1977-78, emergency conditions required three Gubernatorial Proclamations of Extreme Emergency, a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster and a Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration in the Commonwealth. On four other

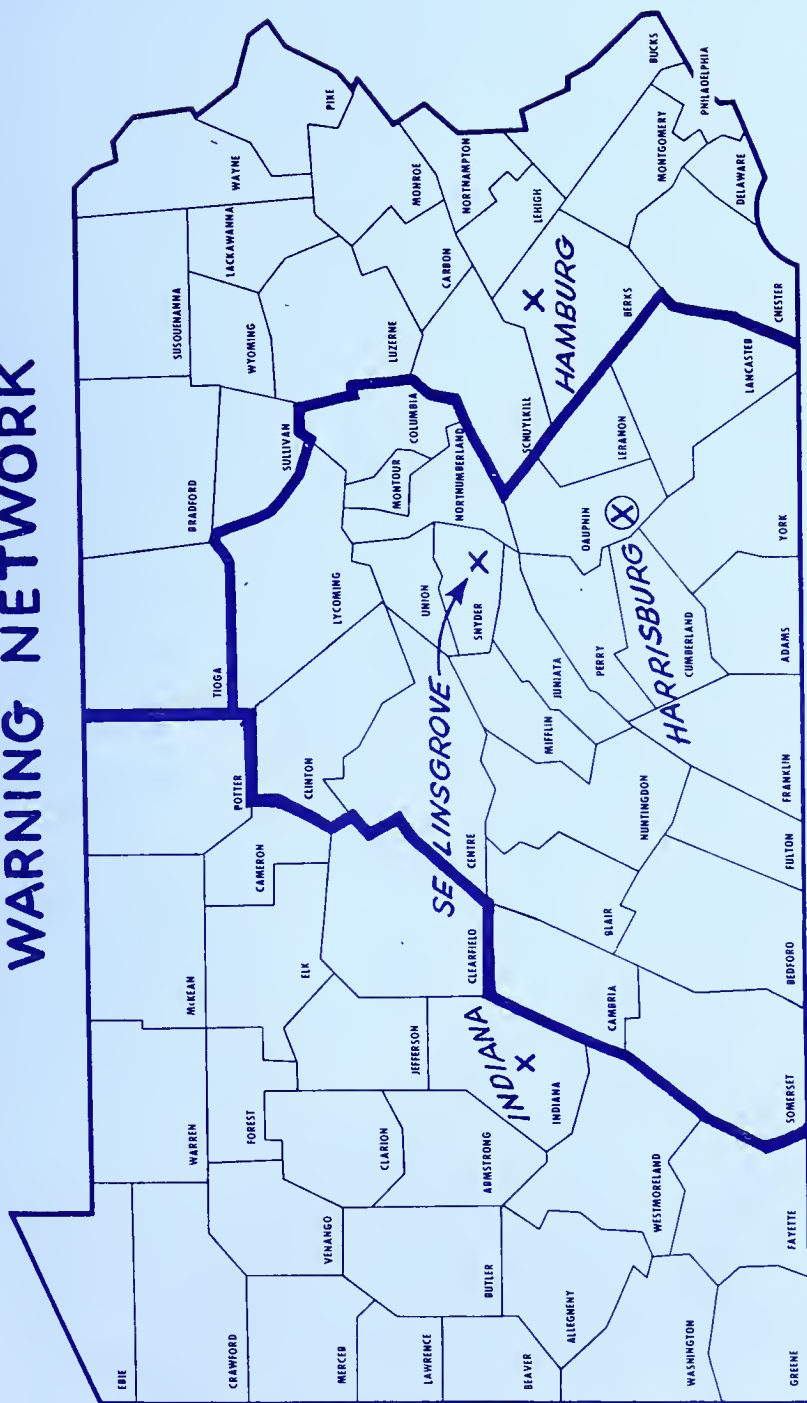
occasions, the State Council of Civil Defense staff partially mobilized its Emergency Operations Centers in anticipation of potentially serious problems.

The July 1977 Flood devastated eight counties in southwestern Pennsylvania and became the greatest challenge to the effectiveness of the "Response Team" since its inception in 1973.

Immediately after the flooding subsided, more than 20,000 persons were homeless, 38 mass care centers were operational, 91 emergency feeding stations were established, 8,300,000 pounds of food were destroyed, 584 business establishments suffered more than \$121,000,000 in damage (this does not include Bethlehem Steel, the area's largest employer which was handled separately) and utility service was disrupted including the vital telephone system in the greater Johnstown area. At the height of the flood, 971 miles of state roads were cleared, with damage in excess of \$37,000,000 and 132 bridges were damaged of which 16 had to be replaced. Municipal road damage was estimated at \$21,694,000 and railroad damage was more than \$20,000,000.

The first of seven one-stop disaster assistance centers opened on July 23 and the last one closed on August 27. During that period, a total of 28,460 persons sought assistance from the state and federal government. This included just under \$3,000,000 in free emergency food stamps provided to 20,000 plus

CIVIL DEFENSE TELETYPE WARNING NETWORK



- X- Western Area Emergency Operations Center
Indiana University of
Indiana, Pennsylvania
- X- Central Area Emergency Operations Center
Selinsgrove State School and Hospital
Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania
- X- Eastern Area Emergency Operations Center
Hamburg State School
and Hospital
Hamburg, Pennsylvania
- (X) - State Emergency Operations Center
B-151, Transportation and Safety Bldg.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

families representing more than 70,000 people. More than 35,000 unemployment compensation (state and federal) claims were processed. More than 5,600 families were assisted in obtaining temporary housing by federal and state agencies with a total of 1,119 mobile homes provided to victims with 891 homes established in temporary parks. The mini-repair program restored a total of 4,187 homes for occupancy.

These are but a few highlights of the awesome damage and subsequent recovery program of the July 1977 Flood and the effect it had on tens of thousands of Pennsylvanians who on July 20 became flood victims.

The extensive emergency response and recovery efforts of Pennsylvania state government were effectively coordinated by the State Council's Operations staff and administered in unison with federal programs by Director Henderson who served as the State Coordinating Officer in the eight-county disaster area.

A mild and uneventful fall was the proverbial lull before the storm which raged through Pennsylvania the last week in January. One of the strongest winter storms in recent history struck southwestern and central Pennsylvania with heavy snow and high winds disrupting electric power service on January 20. A Proclamation of Extreme Emergency was issued by Governor Shapp for all 67 counties. Less than a week later, Mother Nature showed the depth of her fury. On Thursday morning, January 26, flash flood warnings were issued for southeastern and the southern half of western Pennsylvania. Before the end of the day, extremely high winds with snow approaching blizzard conditions damaged utility poles and power lines

interrupting electrical service to 75,000 homes in the western half of the state.

Mass care centers were established with a traveler's advisory in effect for most of the Commonwealth. The four State Council of Civil Defense Emergency Operations Centers were fully operational on a round-the-clock basis to assist the county civil defense offices and provide immediate weather and emergency information updates.

Governor Shapp issued a second Proclamation of Extreme Emergency on February 6 in the wake of still another crippling winter storm.

The February 6 storm followed an extremely severe January when most hundred year-old records for snowfall for that month were shattered throughout the state. The seriousness of the situation was compounded by the extraordinary amount of snow accumulated in January and still on the ground, with the February 6 storm that caused severe drifting. Thousands of persons were stranded, requiring rescue through the combined efforts of the county and state civil defense offices. Motorists were evacuated by National Guard personnel in specialized vehicles, by snowmobile associations and four-wheel drive club members to mass care centers established by the Red Cross.

Acting on a request from Governor Shapp, the Small Business Administration declared 18 counties in Pennsylvania disaster areas on March 7 as a result of the snow, heavy rainfall and flooding that caused extensive physical damage and hardship. Data on local flooding and the number of roof collapses were collected and documented by the State Council of Civil Defense in preparing the Governor's request.

The Small Business Administration declaration made low-interest loans available to homeowners and businesses damaged by the winter storms.

The severe weather conditions created an additional problem on most of the state's waterways with ice jamming and backwater flooding. Many locations in all parts of the state suffered localized flood damage as the stage was set for a major encounter with thousands of tons of ice packed high and fast on state rivers and streams.

The most serious threat was on the Susquehanna River between York and Lancaster counties in the Pequea, Long Pond and Safe Harbor areas. During the period of January 25-26, the river rose

rapidly, flooding the low-lying areas of Wrightsville and Longlevel forcing the evacuation of 24 families. On the night of January 27, the Safe Harbor Hydroelectric Plant flooded resulting in its being out of service for several months. On January 29, a Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. tower, anchored in the river in front of the Safe Harbor Dam, collapsed due to heavy ice.

Numerous inspection tours were conducted by the State Council's Operations staff with specialists from the Department of Environmental Resources, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Pennsylvania State Police, York and Lancaster County Civil Defense Directors, Pennsylvania Power



and Light Co. personnel and Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

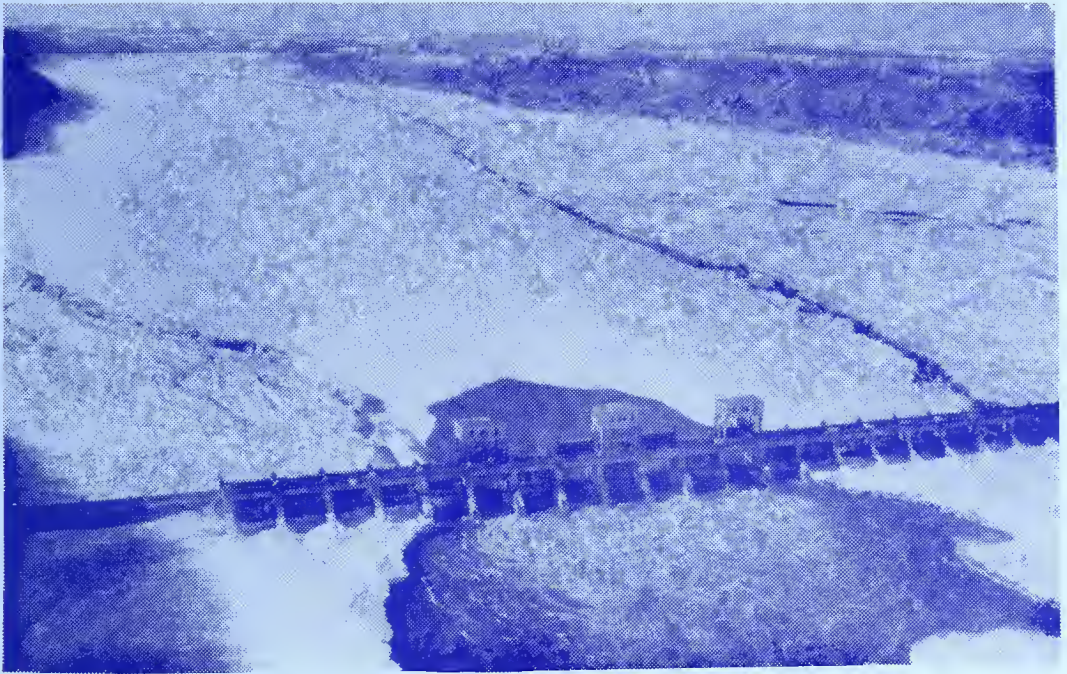
A 24-hour river monitoring system was established which was supported by frequent air surveillance by the State Police and Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. Portable radios were provided by the State Council to the two county directors to bolster communications among officials and emergency service units. In addition, pumps, generators, bull horns and other emergency equipment was readied and placed on stand-by in the event of emergency. Precautionary measures including mass care locations and evacuation centers, warning systems

and emergency information were reviewed in anticipation of spring.

Fortunately, the seasonal change brought ideal conditions for a gradual thaw and the imminent disaster, frozen more than 50 inches thick on the Susquehanna River, melted safely into history.

In addition to the daily operational program activities associated with the establishment of emergency preparedness from the state to the local political jurisdictions, the Operations and Training Sections conducted the first state-wide exercise of the State Agency Response Team on October 20.





On October 20, representatives from a dozen state departments and agencies gathered in the Harrisburg Emergency Operations Center for a day-long test of their ability to handle widespread disaster in the Commonwealth. Representatives from the same agencies simultaneously arrived at the three area Emergency Operations Centers to participate making the first time the total state government emergency response capability was exercised.

The realistic drill afforded the State Council staff to carefully examine the system and, at the same time, afford the Response Team members the experience which, before this exercise, was only gained in an actual emergency.

A second state-wide Response Team exercise was successfully completed on May 18, 1978, and plans call for the program to be conducted on a semi-annual basis in the future.

In addition to the day-to-day

maintenance and administration of radiological protection, the Radiological and Survival Unit conducted two courses of "Practical Instruction in the Use of Civil Defense Radiological Instruments" at the State Police Academy for 186 State Police officers. These troopers are now fully-qualified radiological monitors assigned to the 95 monitoring stations at State Police facilities throughout the Commonwealth.

This training supported by new operational equipment completes updating the readiness posture of the State Police for emergency radiological defense.

—Communications—

During the 1977-78 fiscal year the State Council greatly expanded the state's emergency communications capability. Through the addition of a new elaborate console, the communications center can now effectively control all state emergency radio systems. This new console includes a

telephone patch making telephone access to the various state emergency radio frequencies possible. This is also the only system in the state which has electronic crosspatch capability enabling different radio systems on varied frequencies to interconnect.

The communications center added the capability of monitoring three off-the-air television signals while simultaneously recording or switching the signals to other EOC locations. The State Council also developed in-house television production facilities using color video-tape.

Two-meter radio amateur transceivers for use on the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services network were added to the headquarters and area offices.

The July 1977 Flood highlighted the need for extensive portable radio support to the emergency communications system. Meeting this requirement the State Council added 115 portable multi-band units capable of from 2 to 8 frequencies (UHF - VHF and low band) plus the accessory battery charging modules and a portable "repeater" to the equipment inventory.

The State Council Communications Officer and staff provide a variety of necessary services to county governments. Engineering and related technical assistance is provided in developing and maintaining county emergency communications and warning plans and equipment.

—Energy—

The Energy Liaison/Preparedness Operation was introduced in 1977 by Lt. Governor Kline calling for the establishment of county energy coordinators, appointed at the discretion

of the county governments' leaders. Under this program, the energy coordinators are responsible for the preparation of energy preparedness activities, as well as coordinating the energy management and development activities of their respective counties.

With the impending winter and its potential for severe impacts on the state's economy and the announced coal strike, more than 50% of the counties were represented by energy coordinators by January 1, 1978.

Utilizing the civil defense communications network and in coordination with the Public Utility Commission, the State's Energy Liaison Officer commenced a program of information dissemination to all county coordinators pertaining to the lengthy coal strike and severe winter conditions. The Energy Liaison Officer was also instrumental in establishing the Ad Hoc Committee which set forth the guidelines and administration of the Community Services Administration - energy emergency money in the Commonwealth for the winter of 1977-78 which amounted to a disbursement of more than \$4,000,000.

The Energy Liaison Officer was the principle coordinating element with all cabinet offices and their agencies pertaining to public institutions, highway clearances, fuel shortages, coal supplies, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, etc.

PLANS

The State Council of Civil Defense initiated a systemized damage assessment reporting system in January 1977 which places the responsibility for coordinating the collection of damage on county civil defense directors. Experience gained through operation of the system in the July 1977 Flood showed that, although the system is basically sound, certain categories of damage were difficult to assess by the county civil defense director (county government).

A program was initiated to analyze the information gathering systems of all state agencies with the goal of selecting those systems that may be useful to the damage assessment effort. Provision would be made to channel selected information to the State Council of Civil Defense to be integrated with information received from the county level.

This coordinated effort should produce reasonably accurate damage assessment reports which the Governor can use as a decision-making tool for employment of state resources in emergency operations and in justifying the need for federal disaster assistance.

The Plans Section promulgated implementing regulations for administration of Act 1977-57 which authorizes reimbursement of political subdivisions and municipal authorities for costs incurred in natural disaster emergency operations such as snow removal and restoration of damaged water and sewer systems. This program establishes a new dimension in the state's effort to financially assist municipalities for

extraordinary costs incurred in the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the people.

The Commonwealth's plan for disaster operations was completely revised and disseminated. This plan, together with the Disaster Recovery Plan published in April 1977, provides guidance to state agencies, local government and the civil defense organization in planning, emergency operations and recovery from both war-caused and peace-time disasters. The Disaster Operations Plan is the nucleus of a "family of plans" for emergency operations which have been developed by the state.

The Plans Section conducted several visits to the adjacent states of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and also to New York City to establish a basis for on-going liaison and coordination of plans and programs. Such an exchange of information is not only mutually beneficial but has opened the door to the possibility of a multi-state civil defense compact.

Preliminary planning and research has been accomplished for the development of a plan for the relocation of the seat of state government in the event of an emergency resulting from the effects of enemy attack. Facilities and shelter space have been identified and the general concept of operations has been established.

Annex E. Nuclear Incidents (Fixed Facility) was rewritten and staffed as the state plan for the preparation of individual fixed nuclear facility plans. These plans will be a coordinated effort

by the facility management, area, and appropriate county civil defense directors to establish actions to be taken under different incident categories. The Bureau of Radiological Health is developing the schedule for this program.

A meeting of the Departments of Environmental Resources, Labor and Industry, and Transportation, State Police, Public Utility Commission, Governor's Energy Council, Hazardous Substances Transportation Board, and the State Council of Civil Defense reviewed the reaction capability of state agencies to promote on-site assistance in the event of a spill. The shortcomings were recognized and corrective recommendations made. The subject was placed on the agenda for the State Council meeting scheduled in July.

A guide for a County Operations Plan was conceived during the 1977-78 fiscal year. This guide is being developed to assist county directors in the preparation of county plans. It is designed to facilitate county emergency planning and assist counties in preparing workable plans.

defense directors surveyed the fallout shelters in their counties. The Nuclear Civil Protection branch then prepared a report comparing the data submitted by the county civil defense directors with the data contained in the federal computer printouts. It is anticipated that this review and the information derived from it will result in more attention being given to the Community Shelter Plan in the Commonwealth.

Another plan being developed by the Nuclear Civil Protection branch of the Plans Section is the Crisis Relocation Plan. This is being developed in cooperation with the federal Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. It will be several years before this plan is completed. It simply provides for the evacuation of residents of probable target areas in a possible nuclear attack to those areas deemed to be safe during such an attack. There are many problems regarding the development of this plan and until more detailed guidance is provided by the federal government, it will remain in the conceptual stage.

—Nuclear Civil Protection—

A review was made of the Community Shelter Plan by the Nuclear Civil Protection branch of the Plans Section. The Community Shelter Plan sets out, county by county, the facilities that can be employed as fallout protection shelters for the populace in the event of a nuclear attack. In this regard, a one-on-one meeting was conducted by a representative of the Nuclear Civil Protection branch with the county civil defense director in each of the 67 counties in the Commonwealth. Throughout the year, the county civil

TRAINING

Given the current structure of civil defense in Pennsylvania - the county directors are usually county employees and the local directors are unpaid volunteers - the strength and vitality of state-wide programs is dependent on an ambitious training effort.

The key elements of the State Council's training program include home-study courses; frequent basic and advanced seminars; regularly scheduled quarterly workshops; self-contained audio-visual courses on a variety of subjects; a complete film library; a diversified tests and exercises program and a public education/emergency public information section.

This combined effort in training, education and testing is conducted for local, county and state elected officials; community, county and state civil defense staff members; local emergency service personnel including fire, police, rescue and related fields; students and teachers, from grades 1 through 12; radiological defense officers, business and industry; and special interest groups such as Red Cross, and members of the medical profession.

There are 28 different formal training programs and courses ranging from the 3-hour "Conference for Public Officials" to the 240-hour four-phase "Career Development Program" for directors presented by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

During the 1977-78 fiscal year, 40,318 individuals completed training through the State Council of Civil Defense Training Section. These students

participated in the various programs at no cost to themselves or their municipalities. All course fees and individual expenses including registration, course material, and room and board (where applicable) were provided by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency through a contract with the State Council of Civil Defense.

This education is complemented and strengthened by realistic tests and exercises. In 1977-78, numerous simulated exercises of emergency response capability were conducted both at the state and county level, including the first state-wide simulated drill of the Commonwealth Response Team simultaneously conducted in the headquarters and three area Emergency Operations Centers.

Such exercises are realistic responses to emergency situations with the only difference between drill and disaster being actions taken on paper rather than with people.

The film library offers 1,100 prints of 173 different disaster-related films free of charge to schools, special interest groups, as well as local, county and state government agencies. In 1977-78, approximately 734,000 individuals attended 13,330 showings of these films. In addition, several commercial television stations aired a number of the films in southeastern, central and northwestern Pennsylvania.

The emergency public information responsibilities of the State Council of Civil Defense were tested on three different occasions during this fiscal

year: during the July 1977 Flood in southwestern Pennsylvania and during the two winter snow emergencies. Testament to a successful operation came from John Coleman, Assistant Director for Information with the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration and the Federal Emergency Information Officer in charge during the July flood. He wrote to Director Henderson, "The most important guideline in moving disaster recovery information is to speak in one voice so that we do not confuse an often stunned citizen. . . (we) were able to work so

closely that we reached that goal. It was as true an information partnership effort as I have experienced in thirteen years of emergency information work for the federal government."

" . . . (we) point to the Johnstown PIO operations as ideal in discussing the experience in our other nine regions."

In addition to the daily development of public understanding and acceptance of civil defense, special note can be made of five television interview shows dealing with civil defense and the initiation of "In An Emergency", a weekly newspaper for state-wide use.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

All courses are available free of charge to qualified county and local directors with room, board and travel expenses (where applicable) reimbursed.

HOME STUDY

CIVIL DEFENSE, U.S.A. — 12-15 hours, orients a new director to the civil preparedness program in the United States. The subject areas include the definition of civil preparedness; the relationship between military defense planning and civil preparedness planning; nuclear weapons effects; shelters; natural disasters; warning; emergency operations; support programs; and governmental responsibilities for civil preparedness.

THE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR/COORDINATOR — 12-15 hours, orients new directors to their job. The content includes identification of laws pertinent to civil preparedness; relationships of the director to the rest of the local government structure and to elements of state and federal governments; the director's major categories of work and the tasks or functions he must perform; special areas of civil preparedness information about which the director should be knowledgeable; and sources of assistance for a new director.

INTRODUCTION TO RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING — 8 hours, instruction in radiological monitoring techniques and procedures. The subject matter includes: fallout effects and exposure guidance; radiological instruments/use and characteristics; protective measures and decontamination procedures; exposure and rate calculations; radiological monitor tasks and procedures; radiological monitor responsibilities and reporting; peace-time uses of nuclear energy; and peace-time nuclear hazards. A companion 8-hour on-site program is conducted for training in the practical application of these instructions.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PHASE I – THE JOB OF THE DIRECTOR –40 hours, focuses on the primary tasks each director must perform to increase the emergency preparedness posture of his community. These tasks include organizing, planning, programming, and operating a civil preparedness system.

PHASE II – THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF THE DIRECTOR – 40 hours, emphasizes the two-fold environment that the director must work within; i.e., the civil government structure and the community. It includes current public administration concepts, practical problems of working within government; an understanding of the community structure; and the dynamics of getting essential things done within this structure.

PHASE III – THE PERSONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DIRECTOR— 80 hours, focuses on increasing the effectiveness of the director as a manager, as a communicator, as a persuader, and as an innovator. It includes current management practices; leadership, written and oral communications; organizational behavior; and the design and implementation of information programs.

PHASE IV – CIVIL DEFENSE IN NATIONAL SECURITY –80 hours, examines ideological conflicts; the international situation; military and nonmilitary defense posture; the role of civil defense in national defense; alternative civil defense options; civil defense in other countries; future trends in civil defense; federal-state-local relationships; and civil defense response to crisis situations.



PUBLIC INFORMATION

The emergency public information responsibilities of the State Council of Civil Defense were tested on three different occasions during this fiscal year: during the July 1977 Flood in southwestern Pennsylvania and during the two winter snow emergencies. Testament to a successful operation came from John Coleman, Assistant Director for Information with the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration and the Federal Emergency Information Officer in charge during the July flood. He wrote to Director Henderson, "The most important guideline in moving disaster recovery

information is to speak in one voice so that we do not confuse an often stunned citizen. . . (we) were able to work so closely that we reached that goal. It was as true an information partnership effort as I have experienced in thirteen years of emergency information work for the federal government."

". . . (we) point to the Johnstown PIO operations as ideal in discussing the experience in our other nine regions."

In addition to the daily development of public understanding and acceptance of civil defense, special note can be made of five television interview shows dealing with civil defense and the initiation of "In An Emergency", a weekly newspaper column developed as a public service for state-wide use.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Administrative support for the State Council, the Director and staff is directed and coordinated through the Administrative Section. Within this area falls the personnel and fiscal responsibility, which includes budget preparation; employee payroll, benefits and record keeping; application monitoring and the day-to-day as well as emergency business functions of the agency.

The Administrative Section also coordinates all Federal Aid programs for the State Council, all counties and several municipalities. This includes the Personnel and Administrative Expenses; Supplies, Equipment and Facilities; Federal Excess Property and Disaster Assistance, which are explained in detail within this section of the 1977-78 Annual Report.

Stockpiles of equipment are maintained throughout the Common-

wealth as is shown by location, but not quantity, on pages 26 and 27 of this report. In virtually all cases, there are multiple units in storage in the counties indicated with the corresponding code.

The State Council maintains through the Administrative Section, a 135-building warehouse complex at Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. With a total value in excess of \$6,000,000, this highly specialized engineering equipment is available to municipal governments free of charge for emergency use. The only requirements being that pick-up and return be provided by the agency making the request and that the proper local and county civil defense channels be used in requesting equipment use.

Additional medical supplies are also maintained at this warehousing complex in Lebanon County to support the bulk of the material pre-positioned across the Commonwealth.

STATE COUNCIL BUDGET

	1976-77		1977-78	
	Expenditures	Income	Expenditures	Income
State Appropriations		\$ 451,000		\$ 504,000
Federal Funds		561,000		1,040,000
Personnel Services	\$ 676,000		\$1,003,000	
Operational Expenses	307,000		473,000	
Fixed Assets	29,000		68,000	
TOTALS	\$1,012,000	\$1,012,000	\$1,544,000	\$1,544,000

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

—Amount shown in dollars—

	1977 JULY	1977 AUG.	1977 SEPT.	1977 OCT.	1977 NOV.	1977 DEC.
312 Sept. 1971	324					
340 June 1972	411,229	122,611	32,924	60,526		72,117
400 July 1973		48,688				
*485 Sept. 1975						
*513 July 1976						
523 Oct. 1976	35,135	1,304,089	170,627	134,455	600	89,781
537 July 1977	<u> </u>	<u>4,616,176</u>	<u>11,344,848</u>	<u>1,622,564</u>	<u>3,230,924</u>	<u>5,675,612</u>
TOTALS	446,688	6,091,564	11,548,399	1,817,545	3,231,524	5,837,510

The Disaster Assistance Section is responsible for providing information, guidance and assistance to local governments, state agencies and other eligible applicants under Public Law 93-288. This section administers the processing of applications, appeals, payments, final inspections and audits of the Federal Disaster Assistance Program. During the initial recovery stage of a major disaster, the Disaster Assistance Section relocates to one or more locations within the declared disaster area to provide direct on-site assistance to those communities involved in recovery operations. The chief of this section is the Governor's Authorized Representative and has

authority to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance, including certification of applications for public assistance.

The September 1971 major disaster (OEP-312-DR) commonly known as the "Chester Flood" involved seven counties. As a result of this disaster, 3 applications are still active from a total of 121.

Tropical Storm Agnes (OEP-340-DR) which occurred June 1972 encompassed the entire state. Only two counties did not apply for disaster assistance, Forest and Pike Counties. As a result of this disaster, 50 applications are still active from a total of 1,634.

**Received and Administered by the
State Council of Civil Defense
Disaster Assistance Section**

1978 JAN.	1978 FEB.	1978 MAR.	1978 APR.	1978 MAY	1978 JUNE	GRAND TOTAL
			9,622			9,946
110,310				271,116	110,648	1,191,481
	1,300,000					1,348,688
					383,686	383,686
62,315	35,537		25,536	121,247	11,573	1,990,895
<u>4,452,008</u>	<u>882,414</u>	<u>461,195</u>	<u>1,056,982</u>	<u>1,602,409</u>	<u>1,188,279</u>	<u>36,133,411</u>
4,624,633	2,217,951	461,195	1,092,140	1,994,772	1,694,186	41,058,107

*The administrative responsibility for these two major disasters was recently transferred to this agency

The flood which hit the southeastern part of the state in July 1973 (FDAA-400-DR) involved ten counties. As a result of this disaster, 3 applications are still active from a total of 133.

Tropical Storm Eloise (FDAA-485-DR) struck 29 counties in September 1975. In the past ten years, with Tropical Storm Agnes being the exception, this was Pennsylvania's most widespread disaster. As a result of this disaster, 125 applications are still active from a total of 682.

Father's Day Flood (FDAA-513-DR), declared July 1976, was a one-county flood, Tioga County. Twenty-

seven applicants applied for assistance under this declaration and all are still active.

The October 1976 major disaster (FDAA-523-DR) spread its destruction through 21 counties. As a result of this disaster, 261 applications are still active from a total of 308.

In the past decade, the July 1977 Flood (FDAA-537-DR) ranks second to Tropical Storm Agnes as far as total dollar damage. Eight counties in western Pennsylvania received the wrath of this major disaster. Federal Disaster Assistance has been granted to 234 applicants, all of which are still involved in the recovery phase.

COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE BUDGETS

COUNTY BUDGET (1)

FEDERAL FUNDING

GRAND TOTAL

		P&A (2)	EQUIPMENT (3)	EXCESS PROPERTY (4)	FEDERAL TOTAL	
Adams	84,440	7,967	911	19,823	28,701	113,141
Allegheny	500	—0—	9,000	—0—	9,000	9,500
Armstrong	21,607	5,789	—0—	14,350	20,139	41,746
Beaver	33,000	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	33,000
Bedford	40,735	5,735	14,580	—0—	20,315	61,050
Berks	44,528	15,348	4,881	—0—	20,229	64,757
Blair-Altoona	71,221	25,901	2,266	—0—	28,167	99,388
Bradford	29,077	77	—0—	—0—	77	29,154
Bucks	79,774	24,774	3,379	—0—	28,153	107,927
Butler	10,000	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	10,000
Cambria-Johnstown	59,126	29,126	572	68,850	98,548	157,674
Cameron	200	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	200
Carbon	5,819	5,819	895	24,608	31,322	37,141
Centre	9,738	7,589	—0—	—0—	7,589	17,327
Chester	40,000	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	40,000
Clarion	1,500	—0—	1,613	14,391	16,004	17,504
Clearfield	10,129	10,129	1,687	30,048	41,864	51,993
Clinton	79,869	9,869	—0—	—0—	9,869	89,738
Columbia	7,714	2,714	244	—0—	2,958	10,672
Crawford	5,202	4,002	—0—	4,797	8,799	14,001
Cumberland	121,447	13,447	9,020	—0—	22,467	143,914
Dauphin	145,115	20,115	4,030	—0—	24,145	169,260
Delaware	5,000	—0—	—0—	4,050	4,050	9,050
Elk	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Erie	19,403	14,403	1,795	—0—	16,198	35,601
Fayette	7,091	2,091	2,104	—0—	4,195	11,286
Forest	1,850	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	1,850
Franklin	63,889	6,889	—0—	—0—	6,889	70,778
Fulton	5,444	4,944	601	—0—	5,545	10,989
Greene	15,000	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	15,000
Huntingdon	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Indiana	35,207	22,707	—0—	4,300	27,007	62,214
Jefferson	3,790	2,830	2,242	4,050	9,122	12,912

Juniata	23,001	3,001	461	-0-	3,462	26,463
Lackawanna	42,000	-0-	1,269	7,806	9,075	51,075
Lancaster	272,563	13,459	529	3,993	17,981	290,544
Lawrence	4,788	1,788	1,840	-0-	3,628	8,416
Lebanon	120,166	29,145	2,991	3,756	35,892	156,058
Lehigh	190,000	-0-	2,326	8,100	10,426	200,426
Luzerne	118,664	21,981	842	-0-	22,823	141,487
Lycoming-Williamsport	120,289	20,289	11,680	27,174	59,143	179,432
McKean	9,391	1,391	1,706	-0-	3,097	12,488
Mercer	10,180	1,830	-0-	-0-	1,830	12,010
Mifflin	14,263	12,763	-0-	-0-	12,763	27,026
Monroe	8,417	8,417	90	9,749	18,256	26,673
Montgomery	1,288,482	-0-	362,011	4,050	366,061	1,654,543
Montour	27,120	4,672	-0-	7,512	12,184	39,304
Northampton	64,591	19,303	1,215	11,856	32,374	96,965
Northumberland	26,495	9,628	1,417	15,318	26,363	52,858
Perry	44,911	6,107	4,190	18,148	28,445	73,356
Philadelphia	189,860	179,860	21,162	-0-	201,022	390,882
Pike	36,619	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	36,619
Potter	10,818	9,318	256	-0-	9,574	20,392
Schuylkill	22,807	15,307	2,088	16,464	33,859	56,666
Snyder	7,069	4,669	-0-	-0-	4,669	11,738
Somerset	14,915	13,815	-0-	9,594	23,409	38,324
Sullivan	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	600
Susquehanna	236,459	8,791	-0-	-0-	8,791	245,250
Tioga	5,552	5,552	1,396	4,236	11,184	16,736
Union	6,099	4,599	560	-0-	5,159	11,258
Venango	5,407	4,407	-0-	-0-	4,407	9,814
Warren	15,000	-0-	-0-	4,050	4,050	19,050
Washington	25,405	10,305	-0-	4,050	14,355	39,760
Wayne	32,383	4,183	24,761	-0-	28,944	61,327
Westmoreland	50,000	-0-	9,525	34,041	43,566	93,566
Wyoming	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,498	4,498	4,498
York-City of York	198,371	15,066	316	-0-	15,382	213,753
TOTALS	4,300,100	671,911	512,451	383,662	1,568,024	5,868,124

(1) Amount reported by county on 1977-78 Program Paper

(2) 50% maximum federal funding toward approved personnel and administrative expenses.

(3) 50% maximum federal funding toward the cost of procurement, or construction of approved types of supplies, equipment and facilities.

(4) Specialized equipment on 5-year loan to the county by the federal government for training or operational purposes. The amount indicated is the federal acquisition cost of equipment and represents only 1977-78 program activity, this figure does not reflect equipment acquired in preceding years.

EMERGENCY ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

County	Code (see below)	County	Code (see below)	County	Code (see below)
Adams	2	Delaware	1, 2	Monroe	1, 2
Allegheny	1, 2	Elk	1, 2	Montgomery	1, 2, 3
Armstrong	1, 2, 3	Erie	1, 2	Montour	1, 2
Beaver	1, 2	Fayette	1, 2	Northampton	1, 2
Bedford	1, 2	Forest	2	Northumberland	1, 2
Berks	1, 2	Franklin	1, 2	Perry	1, 2
Blair	1, 2, 6	Fulton	1, 2	Philadelphia	1
Bradford	1, 2, 3	Greene	1, 2	Pike	1
Bucks	1, 2	Huntingdon	0	Potter	1, 2
Butler	1, 2	Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4	Schuylkill	1
Cambria	1, 2	Jefferson	1, 2, 3	Snyder	1, 2, 4, 5, 7
Cameron	2	Juniata	2	Somerset	1, 2, 3
Carbon	1, 2	Lackawanna	1, 2	Sullivan	1, 2
Centre	1, 2, 5	Lancaster	1, 2	Susquehanna	2
Chester	1, 2	Lawrence	1, 2	Tioga	1, 2, 6
Clarion	1, 2	Lebanon	1, 5, 6, 7	Union	1, 2
Clearfield	1, 2	Lehigh	1, 2, 3	Venango	1, 2
Clinton	1, 2	Luzerne	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	Warren	1, 2, 6
Columbia	1, 2	Lycoming	1, 2, 3	Washington	1, 2
Crawford	1, 2, 3	McKean	1, 2	Wayne	1, 2, 3
Cumberland	1, 2	Mercer	1, 2	Westmoreland	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
Dauphin	1, 2	Mifflin	1, 2, 3	Wyoming	2
				York	1, 2

—Emergency Equipment and Supplies Coding—

1. Packaged Disaster Hospital
2. Principal Aid Station
3. Emergency Generators
4. Emergency Water Pumps
5. Emergency 8" Pipe
6. Sandbag Stockpile
7. Emergency Blankets and Cots

—Emergency Medical Supplies—

A total of 148 Packaged Disaster Hospital units are pre-positioned in 60 counties under the control of the county civil defense director with a reserve of 6 units warehoused at Fort Indiantown Gap ready for immediate movement to a disaster area. Each Packaged Disaster Hospital is a 200-bed unit and includes the basic equipment for the following hospital sections: admitting and sorting, operating rooms, wards, x-ray, laboratory, dental, general stores, electrical power and water storage and pump. Pharmaceuticals, part of the original units, have been destroyed due to expiration dates. Original procurement cost of this program to the federal government - \$4,000,000.

A total of 127 Principal Aid Station Supply Units are pre-positioned in 61 counties under the control of the county civil defense directors. Additional stockpiles of 5 units each remain under the control of the State Council's Area Directors, with 1,200 units warehoused at Fort Indiantown Gap for immediate movement as required during emergencies. The Principal Aid Station Supply Unit is a fixed or temporary facility where casualties will receive their first medical treatment administered under the direction of professional medical personnel. The unit consists of combination litter cots, surgical instruments and supplies, compresses, bandages, drinking cups, identification tags and paper blankets. All pharmaceuticals originally packaged in these units have been destroyed during 1977-78. Original procurement cost on a federal-state matching funds basis was \$4,000,000.

—Emergency Engineering Equipment—

Emergency power equipment available to county civil defense directors consists of 50-2.5 KW, 13-5 KW, 8-10 KW, 1-30 KW, 1-40 KW and 1-45 KW generators. A few 2.5 KW generators are pre-stocked at Indiana and Selinsgrove with the major stockpile located at Fort Indiantown Gap. All of the emergency generators are air transportable by Department of Military Affairs aircraft located at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Included in the emergency engineering equipment stockpiles are 16-100 GPM, 7-300 GPM, 2-500 GPM and 15-1,500 GPM water pumps. A small number of 100 GPM pumps are prestocked at Indiana and Selinsgrove, with the majority of the equipment at Fort Indiantown Gap ready for deployment by air or road transportation to emergency locations.

Emergency stockpiles of 8" steel pipe are established at key geographical locations for rapid deployment to flood-prone areas. Steel pipe stockpiles were established with 3 miles at Dallas in Luzerne County, 3 miles at Torrance in Westmoreland County, 1 mile at Selinsgrove in Snyder County, 10 miles of 8" steel pipe and 4 miles of 8" aluminum pipe at Fort Indiantown Gap in Lebanon County. A stockpile of 2 miles of pipe is being established at Rockview, Centre County during August 1978.

Sandbag stockpiles available to county civil defense directors were established with 57,000 in Tioga County, 2 stockpiles of 130,000 in Luzerne County, 57,000 in Blair County, 97,000 in Westmoreland County, 8,000 in Warren County, and 147,000 at Fort Indiantown Gap.

—Emergency Bedding—

Established bedding stockpiles consist of packaged wool blankets and folding wooden canvas cots or folding aluminum canvas cots. These stockpiles as of June 30, 1978, were located at Fort Indiantown Gap, with 4,000 blankets and 1,800 cots at Dallas with 600 blankets and 250 cots, Selinsgrove with 1,900 blankets and 1,000 cots, in Somerset County with 3,000 blankets and 325 cots. Purchases made during early 1978 with delivery during August-September will resupply the total inventory up to 18,000 blankets and 9,000 cots.

SUMMARY

While 1977-78 was a year of challenge it was also a year of change. The initial steps toward reorganization were taken by the federal, state and many county governments.

—Federal Reorganization—

On June 19, 1978, President Carter announced his plan for the reorganization of disaster-related agencies in an effort to streamline federal government response to natural disasters or a nuclear attack. The new agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), will combine the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, the Federal Preparedness Agency, the Federal Insurance Administration and the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration.

A White House goal of this reorganization is to consolidate executive authority to deal with "events that physically threaten the lives and property of the civilian population on a scale large enough to warrant federal involvement." The President explained, "by consolidating emergency preparedness, mitigation and response activities, it cuts duplicative administrative costs and strengthens our ability to deal effectively with emergencies."

Unless the Senate or House votes to disapprove the plan, it will go into effect within 60 legislative calendar days.

For several years, county civil defense and the State Council of Civil Defense have been the single points of contact for crisis management. Con-

sequently, any immediate impact of the reorganization will not be felt within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

As federal reorganization progresses, there may be some increase in scope of responsibilities that have not yet been identified. For the most part, reorganization streamlines the federal government's response mechanisms and should permit easier coordination of state and local programs with a single point of contact at the federal level.

—State Legislation—

During the year, many bills were introduced to the State House of Representatives and the Senate which, if adopted, would have varied programmatic effects on both the state and county operation.

Two specific bills, House Bill 1635 and Senate Bill 1104, propose the amendment of the Civil Defense Act of 1951, P.L. 28 and would officially change this agency's name from Civil Defense to the Office of Emergency Services, Office of Emergency Preparedness or some variation. Both pieces of legislation were held in committee awaiting the federal reorganization announcement. Action is anticipated later in 1978 by the State Legislators.

—What's In A Name—

During 1977-78, a number of counties changed the name of their county operation to a more readily identifiable emergency-related service.

Recognizing the importance of an

all-encompassing civil defense posture in the Commonwealth, the State Council strongly supported both the United States Civil Defense Council, the national association of county and local directors, in its development of the Pennsylvania State Civil Defense Directors Association.

On June 12 through 14, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Region Two and the United States Civil Defense Council conducted a five-state regional seminar in Carlisle, Cumberland County. The State Council assisted the host county director and Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in arranging a successful three-day program for more than 200 civil defense personnel and county commissioners.

During the year, many recommendations were made to change the familiar civil defense name. A variety of emergency service oriented combinations were considered and are presently being reviewed.

Although agency names selected do seem to reflect a more accurate description of their function, there has been no coordination in standardizing a single name. Direction and concept may be the same but the important verbiage is dissimilar - Office of Emergency Services, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Public Protection Department, Office of Emergency Preparedness and Communications.

With a title change from civil defense, each agency is losing the important national identification that was civil defense. This name, although nuclear oriented, quasi-military and often misunderstood, was known and recognized. The lack of any standardization in the new agencies' names threatens a fragmentation of program visibility and will confuse the public.

It is conceivable that each county in Pennsylvania could adopt a different name - several neighboring counties already have.

Public information concerning the state and federal civil defense organizations will be splintered into uselessness when changing the name of these programs. In 1977, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency produced three excellent 60-second television commercials for public service use, dramatically depicting the role of civil defense in natural disasters. The name and art work used is "Civil Defense" but will be of little real value to an agency attempting to orient the public to the new "Office of Emergency Services".

A need for a name change may be long overdue but uniformity is essential to the acceptance and recognition of the public we serve.

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

